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meager." And we may say for our part that it certainly contains lofty and sensible utterances, and will contribute much to the realisation of the noble ideal for which it has been translated. μ.

A TREATISE CONCERNING THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE. By *George Berkeley*. Reprint Edition. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. London Agents: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. 1901. Pages, xv, 128. Price, paper, 25 cents (1s. 6d.).

THREE DIALOGUES BETWEEN HYLAS AND PHILONOUS. By *George Berkeley*. Reprint Edition. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. London Agents: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. 1901. Pages, 136. Price, paper, 25 cents (1s. 6d.).

AN ENQUIRY CONCERNING THE PRINCIPLES OF MORALS. By *David Hume*. Reprinted from the Edition of 1777. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. London Agents: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. 1900. Pages, 196. Price, paper, 25 cents (1s. 6d.).

Three numbers have recently been added to the new series of Philosophical Classics in the Religion of Science Library, published by the Open Court Publishing Company. They are reprints of Hume's *Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals*, Berkeley's *Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*, and his *Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous*. They are printed on good paper and in large, clear type, and each volume contains a portrait of its author, these being in the present case Sir Joshua Reynolds' Hume, Smibert's Berkeley, and Cooke's Berkeley. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of these books. They should be in the hands of all students of philosophy, who will now be able at a very slight cost to acquire a good working library of the originals as a basis for their work in the history of philosophy,—and this has been the publishers' purpose in issuing them. Announcements are made in the same series, of Kant's *Prolegomena*, Anselm's *Proslogion* and *Cur deus homo*, and Leibnitz's *Metaphysics* and *Monadology*, as well as selections from Locke, Malebranche, Fichte, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Comte, etc., etc. Descartes's *Method* and Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding* have already appeared.

THE CLASSICAL HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By *Henry Osborn Taylor*, Sometime Lecturer in Literature at Columbia University. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, Agents, 66 Fifth Ave. 1901. Pages, xv, 400. Price, \$1.75.

This work treats of the most important epoch of history for an understanding of modern times,—an epoch which is sadly neglected in both reading and collegiate study, namely the transition from the classical to the mediæval. "It seeks to follow the changes undergone by classic thought, letters, and art, on their way to form part of the intellectual development of the Middle Ages, and to show how pagan tastes and ideals gave place to the ideals of Christianity and to Chris-

tian sentiments." Beginning with classic Greece and Rome, Mr. Taylor's argument reaches forward to the Middle Ages, but centres mainly in the period extending from the fourth to the seventh century. One reads here of how the antique man became a mediæval Christian; of how ancient law, letters, and language, ancient ideals, ethics, religion, art, and architecture, were transformed into mediæval; of the origin of Monasticism, etc., etc. The whole is interesting and full of light; it has been written with insight and with love, and constitutes a welcome addition to the general literature of history.

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DIE MECHANIK IN IHRER ENTWICKELUNG, HISTORISCH-KRITISCH DARGESTELLT. Von Dr. Ernst Mach, Professor in the University of Vienna. Vierte Auflage. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1901. Pages, xiv, 550. Price, 9 marks.

Simultaneously with the receipt of a review copy of the present fourth edition of Dr. Ernst Mach's now celebrated book on *Mechanics* comes the announcement of a French translation of the same work, of the preparation of a second edition of the English translation, and of a Russian translation of his epistemological essays, many of which have already appeared in *The Monist* and *The Open Court*, and were subsequently incorporated in Dr. Mach's *Popular Scientific Lectures*. It would seem from these indications that the views which Dr. Mach has enunciated on the theory of science are fast gaining ground and everywhere giving evidence of their soundness and acceptability. Recent investigations in the history of logic and mechanics have led him to add considerably to the later editions of his work, but these additions have been rather in the nature of detailed matter corroborating his former position than alterations of his views. Dr. Mach again expresses, in the preface to the present fourth edition of his work, his belief that in the main he has correctly sketched the transformations which the principles of mechanics have undergone, and in a measure adumbrated the probable course which this development is to take in the immediate future.

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NEUE THEORIE DES RAUMES UND DER ZEIT. Die Grundbegriffe einer Metageometrie. Von Dr. Melchior Palágyi. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1901. Pages, xi, 48. Price, 0.80 mark.

Dr. Melchior Palágyi is an Hungarian philosopher, and author of an epistemological treatise entitled *Az ész törvénye*, Anglice, *The Law of the Intellect*. He has written the present brochure in order to communicate to the German reading world his views of the theory of knowledge, which he believes offer a definitive solution of some of the most perplexing problems of philosophy.

The countless contradictions in which the human reason becomes involved in its operations are due, in Dr. Palágyi's opinion, to the circumstance that all facts when represented in human judgments, although single in reality, assume a dual form. A judgment involves a subject and a predicate; *two* concepts are needed to express *one* fact. Just as we perceive objects visually by means of two retinal images, so by the union of two ideas are judgments concerning single facts formed.